

their husband, and father for the rest of their lives. The kids of the Needville school system have lost a good protector.

But, Madam Speaker, this was not Guillermo's first rodeo. You see, he has a total of four intoxication convictions in the United States, two in Texas and two in Georgia. In Texas he was given probation for a DWI, but that was revoked when he was rearrested. And then when he got that second DWI, he only spent 3 days in jail and got 18 months probation and his license was suspended.

This drunk should never have been given his driver's license back at all. His four DWI convictions proved that the system is not holding him accountable for being a drunk driver.

But the most disturbing thing about Guillermo Paniagua is he is illegally in this country. So why is he still here? How did he get a driver's license in the first place? Why was his immigration status not checked by the police officers each and every time he was picked up for drunk driving? He should have been deported the first time he was arrested.

Police Chief Ernie Mendoza was killed at the hands of an illegal, a drunk driver. And this could have all been prevented. He and his family have become more victims of the U.S.'s inability to secure the border and protect its citizens.

Madam Speaker, Chief Mendoza was a real person. This is a photograph of him taken shortly before he was killed. The Needville ISD and the great State of Texas have lost a fine lawman. And the casualty list continues to mount in the U.S. by those lawless insurgents who are illegally occupying our land.

This government should be as concerned about the homeland casualties as it is about those casualties killed in lands far, far away, or there will be more Chief Mendozas killed.

And that is just the way it is.

□ 2000

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 514, SGT. LEA MILLS POST OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today about my bill, H.R. 514, which passed the House earlier today. The bill will rename the Aviation Post Office in Brooksville, Florida, after Sergeant Lea Robert Mills. This is the Post Office that Lea used because it is close to his parents' home in Masaryktown, Florida.

Lea was a resident of my district who gave his life for his country while serving in Iraq. At 21 years old, Lea was proud to serve his fellow citizens, and he actually requested to be sent to Iraq.

After being inspired to volunteer for the military after the September 11 attacks, he felt it was his duty, as a Marine, to go where the mission was. Lea told his father that the Marines would give him the best opportunity to make a difference in people's lives.

He joined right after graduating from Hernando High School in 2002, and he had just recently "re-upped" for a second stint with the Marines. Tragically, he was killed by an IED explosion, leaving behind a young wife and a grieving family.

Sergeant Mills was a true patriot and brave hero, and our community feels his loss immensely. His dedication to his country and turning his ideals into action are truly inspiring. It is a sad truth that in a cynical world, we are sometimes surprised by such courageous acts.

Learning about Lea from his family and friends helped me to have faith that not everyone is just trying to get by. Some are trying to change the world for the better.

Dee Mills, who is Lea's mother, was so brave and so patriotic at the funeral. I don't think I will ever, ever forget that. While others who have lost loved ones grieve in very different ways, Dee Mills, like her son, decided to help change the world. Dee has put together a 501(c)(3), and it is called Lea's Prayers and Postage. And the purpose of this organization is to raise money to send packages to our young men and women currently serving in Iraq. What a wonderful cause, what a wonderful way to work out one's grief at losing her son.

I can only hope that in renaming this Post Office we will memorialize Lea's courage and never, ever forget his sacrifice for this great Nation.

Both Lea Robert Mills and Dee Mills, his mom, have given so much to the community and so much to America that I am very proud to represent the Masaryktown area and certainly the Mills family.

HONORING SCIPIO A. JONES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. SNYDER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SNYDER. People throughout America, Madam Speaker, celebrate our heroes of the Civil Rights Movement. Every American knows of the great contributions of Martin Luther King. No Arkansan celebrates these heroes without celebrating the Little Rock Nine. No Arkansan remembers these heroes without remembering Daisy Bates.

I recently introduced a bill to remember another noteworthy Arkansan who is not as well known as he deserves to be, Scipio A. Jones. Scipio A. Jones contributed to moving Arkansas and our Nation forward, and I am pleased that earlier today the House adopted this measure, H.R. 433, to designate the facility at 1700 Main Street

in Little Rock as the Scipio A. Jones Post Office Building.

His is the life of which movies should be made, Madam Speaker. Scipio Africanus Jones was born a slave in Dallas County, Arkansas in 1863. He moved to Little Rock, Arkansas in the 1880s, took preparatory courses at Philander Smith College and graduated from North Little Rock's Bethel University, now Shorter College, with a Bachelor's Degree in 1887.

Jones apprenticed to practicing attorneys and was accepted into the Arkansas Bar in 1889. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of Arkansas in 1900, to the U.S. District Court for the Western Division of the Eastern District of Arkansas and the U.S. Circuit Court for Arkansas in 1901, the U.S. Supreme Court in 1905 and the U.S. Court of Appeals in 1914.

In 1915 and 1924, Jones was appointed as a special judge to preside over cases when the regular judge had been incapacitated.

He was the National Attorney General for the Mosaic Templars of America, an international fraternal organization headquartered in Little Rock, Arkansas which provided services to African Americans in an era when discrimination resulted in few basic services being readily available. The location of the Post Office we will designate is less than a mile away from the Mosaic Templars headquarters.

On a visit to Little Rock, Arkansas by Treasury Secretary W.G. McAdoo during World War I, Scipio A. Jones personally wrote a check to purchase \$50,000 worth of Liberty bonds to support the Allied cause in World War I, and soon thereafter raised another \$50,000 for this effort.

He was honored by President Woodrow Wilson, who appointed him to the National Advisory Board to the Liberty Bond effort.

He opposed and helped defeat grandfather clause legislation that some southerners were seeking to add to the Arkansas Constitution to disenfranchise and prevent African American voter participation.

In the aftermath of the Elaine Massacre of 1919, which resulted in the deaths of five Caucasians and an estimated 856 African Americans, Scipio A. Jones garnered national attention with the successful defense of 12 sharecroppers who had been condemned to death and by securing the release of nearly 100 other Elaine defendants who had been sent to prison.

The legal work of Jones ultimately resulted in the case of Moore v. Dempsey being argued before the United States Supreme Court, which found that mob-dominated trials were a violation of the due process clause of the 14th amendment to the Constitution.

He was widely respected by people of all races in the central Arkansas community. He died on March 28, 1943 and is buried at Haven of Rest Cemetery in Little Rock.